

Population—1924.

D.C.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS NORTH IN NEGROES

Washington, April 3.—Due largely to migration, the colored population of Pennsylvania has jumped from 85,295 to 284,568 in the past 50 years.

New York stands second among the Northern States with 195,000 colored people, Ohio third with 186,187 and Illinois fourth, with 182,724. Missouri and New Jersey are fifth and sixth with 178,241 and 171,122, respectively.

This is shown in a report on "Northern Immigration of the Negro," by Joseph A. Hill, of the United States Census Bureau, published by the Department of Labor.

Negro population in the Northern States increased from 452,818 in 1870 to 1,742,300 in 1920 the report shows.

Of the 284,568 Negroes in Pennsylvania in 1920, 47 per cent, or 133,746, lived in Philadelphia, whereas only 13 per cent., or 36,993, lived in Pittsburgh.

Approximately 28 per cent. of the State's entire population in 1920 was Negro.

Philadelphia's Negro population four years ago was second in size only to that of New York City, which numbered about 153,000. Chicago, Baltimore and Washington each had 110,000.

Maryland, a border State, has 244,000 colored people.

Population-1924.

General.

MORE WHITES LEAVE SOUTH THAN NEGROES

Chicago, January 23.—Four hundred four thousand more whites than negroes had migrated from the south in the 10 years preceding the 1920 census, according to the report of the board of home missions and church extension before the council of benevolence of the Methodist Episcopal church. The report stated that the movement of migration northward was largely of an economic character.

The report said the census showed that 780,000 white persons born in south had migrated northward up to the time of the census, while 376,600 negroes had moved north up to the time of the census.

OUR POPULATION

112,826,000 JAN. 1

Increase of More Than 7,000,000 Since the Government Census of 1920.

LOW DEATH RATE A FACTOR

Estimate Made by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

REMARKABLE GAIN IN 1923

A Net Growth of 1,162,000 in the Last Six Months of That Year.

The population of the United States was 112,826,000 on Jan. 1, 1924, according to an estimate announced yesterday by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

This is a gain of 1,943,000 in the year, according to the figures of this bureau. The official census count of 1920 placed the population of this country at 105,711,000.

The statisticians of the bureau have arrived at the figure of 112,826,000 by

using the birth and death rates where they are recorded and making assumptions to cover unregistered areas. The excess in numbers entering the country by rail or boat over those leaving the country is added.

The most remarkable gain recorded was that of the last half of 1923, the net increase being 1,162,000. This is a greater growth than that of any half year in the last twenty years and probably in the nation's history.

John P. Frey is President of the bureau and W. C. Mitchell, Director of Research. Among the directors are Dwight W. Morrow, J. E. Sterrett, Edwin F. Gay, H. W. Laidler, W. R. Ingalls, Hugh Frayne and A. W. Shaw.

Growth by Half Years.

The growth of the population by half years since the last census is calculated as follows:

January 1, 1920.....	105,711,000
July 1, 1920.....	106,422,000
January 1, 1921.....	107,575,000
July 1, 1921.....	108,533,000
January 1, 1922.....	109,298,000
July 1, 1922.....	109,898,000
January 1, 1923.....	110,883,000
July 1, 1923.....	111,664,000
January 1, 1924.....	112,826,000

The manner in which the estimates were worked out was described as follows by Dr. Willford I. King, under whose supervision the data was studied:

"The method of computation pursued by the National Bureau of Economic Research in arriving at the figures just given is as follows:

"In each half year, the number of passengers leaving the United States either by rail or ship is subtracted from the number entering the United States during the same period, the remainder representing the assumed increase due to migration. To this figure is added the estimated number of births appearing in the United States calculated by the following method: The number of married women between 15 and 44 years of age has been compared for the 'registration area' and for the entire United States in the census years. A curve has been produced giving the estimated percentage of all such women in the 'registration area' in each year. The number of births in the 'registration area' in each half year has been divided by this percentage in order to arrive at the estimated number of births in the entire United States. This number of births has then been added to the increase in population due to migration. From this total, the estimated number of deaths during the half year is subtracted.

"The number of deaths is arrived at by dividing the total number of deaths in the 'registration area' by the estimated fraction of the population of the United States residing in that area. The resulting quotient gives the estimated number of deaths for the country as a whole. By subtracting the number of deaths from the sum of net migration and births, a remainder is obtained which ought to give the actual increase in population during the half year.

Rapid Growth Last Year.

"The fact that the rate of increase in population during the decade 1910 to 1920 was considerably less than the corresponding rate during the previous ten years led many persons to anticipate that in the future we might look forward to a rate of population expansion considerably lower than that experienced during the last century.

"Such expectations have been rudely shattered by the events of the last four

years, and especially by what occurred during the last half of 1923, in which period the rate of population growth was unusually high. The actual increase appears to have been greater than in any other half year during the last two decades, and probably greater than in any six months within the history of the nation.

This unusual increase was due to two facts, first, a very heavy recorded excess of immigration over emigration, which increased our population by 505,000; and, second, by the fact that the death rate was as low as has ever been recorded.

"According to the estimate of the National Bureau of Economic Research, there were about 1,238,000 births against some 621,000 deaths—giving a net natural increase of about 617,000. This number added to the 505,000 gain from migration, totals 1,122,000, the estimated increase in population indicated by the Government reports for the last half of 1923 as compared with a similar estimate of total growth for the entire year amounting to 1,863,000. This yearly total may, in turn, be compared with a similarly calculated figure for 1920 of 1,784,000, for 1921 of 1,643,000, and for 1922 of 1,505,000.

"Since the Government reports apparently underestimate either births, immigration, or both by an average of 80,000 a year, it is necessary to add 320,000 to the sum of these four items in order to arrive at the final estimate of the gain for the four years—namely, 7,115,000.

"It appears, then, that the average gain during the last four years was 1,778,750 a year as compared with an average increase of 1,418,100 during the decade 1910 to 1920."

SOUTH'S POPULATION PROBLEM

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is indeed a pleasure for a layman to see his views confirmed by those of scientists. I have spent my youth in the South and have had the opportunity to study the race problem at close range.

It is a complicated problem, arising out of the fact that the negro was brought from Africa into slavery and was brought up as a slave; his owners, as well as the poorer whites, could not see him otherwise. Add his ignorance, inferiority all around, then the memory of the days of reconstruction, when the negro was a willing tool in the hands of the carpetbaggers and a means of oppression, and you can visualize the attitude of the average Southern white man.

Knowing all that, long ago came to the conclusion that there was but one way to do away with that awful sore in our body politic, namely, the filling of the South with immigrants from Southern Europe, who, bred in a different atmosphere, devoid of all race prejudice, would gradually create a different atmosphere and eventually a solution of the problem. As the first important step would serve the fact that the negro would no longer be in a majority and the spectre of negro domination would disappear. This is the first requisite to the solution; the rest would work itself out.

L. A. MALKIEL.

New York, Aug. 8, 1924.

CHANGING RATIO OF RACES

The movement of the negroes from the South has attracted more attention in other Southern states than in Florida despite the fact that, in proportion to negro population, the movement has been much heavier from Florida than from any other state. But the negroes are not as much missed in Florida as they are elsewhere because there is a large and steady flow of white population to this state. Besides this the industries in Florida do not depend to such an extent on the negroes as do those of other Southern states.

During the decade ending with 1920 the white population of Florida increased from 443,631 to 638,153, a gain of 44 per cent, while the negro population made a gain of only 7 per cent, increasing from 308,669 in 1910 to 329,487 in 1920. A continuation of these rates of gain would give Florida 919,000 whites and 352,000 blacks in 1930.

As a matter of fact it is safe to say that Florida will have a white population of more than a million by 1930, and a colored population of not more than 300,000. It is reported by those who have been giving attention to the subject that 90,000 negroes have left Florida since the census was taken. This is at least fifty per cent more than their natural increase for an entire decade. If those who leave hereafter equal in numbers those who have left the state and have returned to it the negro population of Florida will not be in excess of 300,000 when the next census is taken.

As the proportion of the race that shows a small increase or no increase at all diminishes and the proportion of the race that shows a large gain increases the total increase in the population of this state will grow larger decade by decade.

Generally speaking the negroes are good workers and are understood by the white people of the South, but it is probable that their removal from Southern states will increase white immigration to those states. It has often been asserted that the presence of a large negro population in the South has been the reason for the failure of Southern states to attract white immigration. Whether this is true or not we do not know. But even if it is true the Southern states that are most dependent on the negro as a worker will suffer from his loss a long time before it is made up by white immigration.

In Florida, however, the tide of immigration is large, so large that it is causing a decided gain in business for each year over the year that preceded. The proportion of the races is changing rapidly in this state. In 1890 the two races were living in Florida in nearly equal numbers. In 1910 the whites outnumbered the negroes nearly fifty per cent and in 1920 the proportion was nearly two to one. Ten years hence it will be more than three to one.